ITALY.

On hearing of the death of the Duke of Parma the refegees who had established themselves at Stradella referred to their homes, with no further hindrance than a reaconter with the Custom House Officers.

The Italian papers make the most contradictory statements as to the circumstances of the Duke of Parma's death. One paper relates circumstantially that he was stabbed by a solvier whom he kicked for not showing him respect; another says that the assassin was an officer whose sister the Duke spoke lightly of. And a correspondent of the London press states that the assassination was perpetrated in open day, at the corner of the Borgo San Biagio, (Strada St. Lucia) by a man wrapped in a closk, who stabbed the Duke in the stomach, and who, although pursued by an sid-de camp, escaped. The Duke was conveyed to the palace, where he expired in a few hours. If we may believe all accounts, the character of the Duke was infamous.

ITALY AND POLAND.

The following two letters one by Manin, the heroic states men and defender of Venice in 1848-1849; the other by Prince A Czartorycki, late Minister of the Emperor Alexander, now the chief of the aristorratic Polish party in exile, show clearly that an outbreak in Italy and Poland belongs to the eventualities which may soon give a diff-rent tone to the policy of England and France, ignoring altogether the ex-

policy of England and France, ignoring altogether the existence of oppressed nations

The LETTER OF MANIN.

To the Editor of the Press.

Monaraun: In the report of the debate in the House of Commons of March 13, as published in the French and English Papers, Lord John Russell is made to observe, in speaking of Italy;

"I think that the Italians could not devise anything more hartful to the objects which they have in view than by rising against the Austrian Government. And I think, on the contrary, that if they remained quiet, the time will come when that Government will be more humane, and will bestow more popular privileges than Italy could obtain by an insurrection."

I solicit a place in your journal to protest against these words.

I solicit a place in your journal to protest against these words.

If such expressions, or any analogous ones, embodying the same ideas, were actually uttered by Lord John Russell it were difficult to suppress a painful feeling of surprise, that so eminent and intelligent a stateman, whose good faith and benevoent intentions could never be called in question by any one, should have formed so erronsous a conception of the Italian question.

In saying that we should remain quiet, and await until the Austrian Government becomes humane and liberal, in order to attain the object which we have in view he clearly shows that he does not know what that object is.

We do not ask of Austria that she should be humane and liberal in Italy—which would in fact be impossible for her, even had she any such intentions. What we want of her, is to decamp. We want neither her liberalism nor her humanity. What we want is to be masters in our own country.

her humanity. What we want is to be masters in our own country. The object which we have in view, and on this point we are, without any exception, unanimously agreed, is this—the complete independence of the whole Italian territory—the union of all parts of Italy in one political body.

In this we are unanimously agreed. The dissensions which subdiscide the Italian Patriots into accord political parties (Republicans, Royalists, Unitarians, Federalists, parties (Republicans, Royalists, Unitarians, Federalists, parties out of secondary considerations, on which we are ready to make every concession and compromise which circumstances might require—but with respect to union and independence, we have neither compromise nor concession to offer.

I do not enter into any discussion whether these pretensions be legitumate or otherwise. I simply record their existence.

existence.

It is, therefore, evident, that we cannot accept the coun

existence.

It is, therefore, evident, that we cannot accept the counsel to remain quiet, inasmuch, as thereby we should engage ourselves to resignation to the dominion of the foreigner, and to content ourselves with the forlorn hope that it would be less barbarous and heavy than heretofore.

No—we will not resign ourselves to bear the yoke. For a nation, galled by the yoke of the foreigner, resignation is cowardice—and we will not be called cowards.

No, we will not be quiet until we have obtained our objects, the union and independence of Italy.

The counsel to remain quiet could be admissible only if we interpreted it as advice to abstain from all premature agitation, excluding allies of cowardly resignation.

If it were told to us, and proven to us that the moment for action had not come, we should know how to await patiently, but still stretching forth our hands to our cherished object, still ceaselessly preparing our measures, that we may be ready when the favorable moment arrives. Nor let it be forgotten that he neeforth the Italian question is a European question of the first rank, and it must be settled in a manner conformable to an indomitable aspiration for nationality. And until it be so settled, whatever be said or done, we shall ceaselessly agitate. In her present state, Italy will always be a hotbed for wars and troubles, ever threatening to disturb the peace of Europe, never permitting her to rely upon durable repose.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

Paris, March 18, 1884.

Paris, March 19, 1854.

eration,
Paris, March 19, 1854.

THE LETTER OF PRINCE CZARTONYSKI.

MY DEAR LORD DUDLEY STWART: I perceive, most cordially and most gratefully, the fresh proof of sympathy which you have given in preparing an entertainment, the object of which is to put on record the interest which has ever existed among the noble English people in the fate of my unfortunate country.

Sincerely regretting my inability to be present on this occasion, I am anxious, at least, to participate by these lines in a manifestation of public feeding to which every Pole must attach the highest value.

Or late the cause of Poland, everywhere else forgotten, and almost condemned to the silence of the grave, has found a most generous refuge in your association, and it is to your perseverance and unremitting solicitude, that at the present moment we shall owe an immense obligation, in consequence of the name of Poland being now pronounced in connection with the momentous crisis actually existing in Europe.

ed in connection with the momentous crass actually existing in Europe.

Our hopes (as is ever the case with those who have long been doomed to extreme suffering are quick to revive. Ever since the commensement of the dispute in the East, foreseeing that its scope cannot fail to gain a greater extent we ceased not to entertain prospects of a more propitious future for our native country. And, indeed, who can predict, at this instant, what interests it will affect, or what will be its issue? Who would dare affirm that any interest, even of the highest order, is not involved in the violence of the shock to which the fabric of European society is exposed?

of the shock to which the fabric of European society is exposed?

The Polish question is, it appears, to be destined to form an object of the atmost importance in the great condict which is to take place. The question is, no doubt, surrounded with real difficulties. Nevertheless the day may not be far distant when the most eminent statesmen, to whom the responsibility of conducting the affairs of Europe is entrusted, will, in common with all reflecting minds, not neglect to recognize that in it is to be found the principal and true complication of the present crisis.

As for us, long accustomed to endurance and resignation, the source of which is derived from an unskaken reliance on the Divine justice, we wait until the progress of events shall have added new assurances to our hopes; and most probably we shall not be mistaken in our anticipations.

It is more than evident that the European status que, by which Poland was condemned to a complete annihilation It is more than evident that the European status quo, by which Poland was condemned to a complete annihilation, has been shaken to its foundation. A new era seems to dawn for all nations—an era when the spirit of egotism in politics, which is often no less blind to its own true intercets than deaf to the voice of truth and justice, shall be replaced by much purer and much higher principles—principles in perfect harmony with the spirit of Christianity.

The triumph of these principles can admit of no doubt, while they are supported by the most powerful and shost enlightened states of the world, states eminently distinguished by their essentially national formation. It is on this new alliance of the two great and noble nations, England and France, that the welfare of all mankind appears almost exclusively to depend.

I do not think that I chall fail in my duty of exercising a prudent reserve by directing your attention, though but

I do not think that I chall fail in my duty of exercising a prudent reserve by directing your attention, though but briefly, to the principal reasons for which Poland seems to be entitled to claim particular attention from the Western Powers. At a moment when the most hidden secrets of Cabinets have been publicly divulged, it may not be superfinous or irrelevant also to make known the wishes of Poland, and remind Europe of her rights.

And from what reason should we pass in silence what is obvious to every one, namely, that with the difficulty of the restoration of Poland is connected one of the greatest advantages that European policy is anxious to obtain? The principal difficulty to be surmounted, and the great result to be obtained, would consist in restoring to the two great Powers of Germany a liberty of action of which they have been deprived, to the detriment, as well of the independence of Europe, as of the real interests of their own subjects, ever since their territorics have been put in immediate contact with those of Russia.

It is perfectly evident that Poland is now doubly important, as an arm by means of which they bave been to the property of the war abridged. In short, without Poland, it will be hardly posabledged. In short, without Poland, it will be hardly posabledged.

The Archbishop of Paris has addressed a pastoral letter to the derry and people, inviting that prayors be offered for success to French arms in the East.

Marsini is reported to be in Swizerland. M. Manin, at President of the Republic of Venice, has not quitted Paris. Some Italians have been arrested in the East Calais, and proclamations intended to excite insurfaction is Lombardy were found upon them.

Heary Mondataigny, telegraph agent, has been imprised for one menth and fined 1,000 francs, for publishing agfalse report of the price of consols.

The failure of the Paris banking Company of Loroy de Chatrol & Co., reported by telegraph, is confirmed. The capital of the establishment is about \$2,000,000, a large portion of it being locked up in shares, &c. It is not supposed that the creditors will be heavy loners. Many weathy members of the legitimate party had famis in the lank. It was reported that in consequence of the honorable character of the house, the Emperor was disposed to come to its sid.

A letter from Toulon, March 29, states that the growing grops in the south of France present a very healthy appearance. In consequence of the recent disense in vines sany agriculturists are, this year, raising wheat instead of gaps. The remaining vines are looking well, and although the winter had been unusually severe, the olives have not suffered.

ITALV

little enfeebled.

In fact, governments baving the real interests of conservation at heart (not merely those of Europe, but of the whole world at large) cannot assume with full effect a dignified attitude in the presence of the people as defenders of good order, morality and justice, until they have at least commenced this indispensable work of repuration.

As to the difficulties that surround the question of Poland, it would be a great mistake to endeavor to clude them.

them.

England and France are, at this moment, entering, at the price of their blood, upon one of the most serious contests, in order to protect the dearest interests of humanity. In beholding them thus rise to the hight of their traly providential mission, while proclaiming a disinterestedness without enample, can we doubt that at the favorable moment they will appeal with success to principles, and will propose conditions founded on the most rigorous right and juttee!

Besides, the German Powers must be at present subject

Besides, the German Powers must be at present subject to many apprehensions: and they may perhaps deem that the restoration of Poland would impose upon them sacrifices of but little moment in comparison with the guarantee of security which must be derived from the act.

These powers cannot fall to perceive that they have been wholly unable to give any salutary effect to the silouls tions of the treaties of 1815, relative to Poland, and that thus they have forfeited the title by which they might best have justified the violent act of the partition of that country. They ought, therefore, to understand that the Western

They ought, therefore, to understand that the Western Powers are to a certain extent entitled, in consequence of the support, at least indirect, which the German Powers have almost always afforded to the aggressive policy of Russin—to call them to account for the calamities and dangers arising out of the present crisis.

The voluntary restitution on their part of the spoils of Poland would be the sole and meritorious sacrifice they would have to make in order to participate in the noble struggle which the West has now commenced, and in order to acquire the right of sharing in its great results. In reference even to the people of Germany, and also that of Russia, there is good reason for the supposition that becoming better informed respecting the odious act of the dismemberment of Poland, and the disastrous consequences which have attended upon it, they will be at last convinced, as the more enlightened portion of their country men have already declared on many occasions, that it is for their most true and vital interest to cleanse themselves from the stain, and to shake off the load of responsibility with which that iniquity has burdened them.

from the stain, and to shake off the load of responsibility with which that iniquity has burdened them. Finelly, it is not at the moment when the Emperor Napoleon III., to the glory of his reign and of the present age, has pronounced that "the time of conquests has "passed forever," and when England and the whole of Europe have applauded this noble and inspired declaration, that a legal and formal sanction can be given precisely to those conquests of modern times, which have been acquired under the very worst titles, and which, in the ty to those conquests of modern times, which have been acquired under the very worst titles, and which, in 1812, one of the most eminent statesmen described in words which can with still greater truth be repeated at present, as lambeaux sanglants, si penihlement arrachés, et encere simul reunis.

In conclusion, I have only to reiterate this day more than ever before the expression of the most grateful feelings, high esteem and atta-hment, with which I am, my dear Lord Dudley, yours ever truly,

Paris, March 24 1124.

A. CZARTORYSKI.

AUSTRIA.

Although Austria continues to refrain from any action that can be construed into committing herself to either side, it is asserted that the passage of the Danube by the Russians has given her a much greater inclination to side with the Western Powers.

With the view of giving both sides of the question we

copy the following dispatch telegraphed from Vienna 31st

"As soon as Baron Hess returns from Berlin an Imperial "As soon as Baron Ress returns from Bertinan Imperian manifesto may be expected, in which it will be stated that Austria, though she disapproves the steps which Russia is taking, is resolved to remain neutral with the rost of Germany. A German army of 400,000 men will make that neutrality respected. Baron Mayendorff has been informed that Russia expects nothing from Austria except wants like.

SWEDEN.

A Christiana journal states that Russia has recognized the neutrality of Sweden only on the condition, which has been accepted by king Oscar, that no more than four foreign ships of war shall enter any Swedish or Norwegian fortified port at one time.

DENMARK.

The Danish Government has issued a declaration con taining its definition of contrabands of war, which includes houses, timber for construction of vessels, tar, copper sheathing, sail cloth, canvas, hemp cordage, &c., but not coals. Besides this the ordinance of May 4, 1803, is rensw ed. No Danish pilots, nor persons acquainted with the Danish sees, are allowed to serve on board vessels of the Danish sees, are allowed to serve on board vessels of the belligerest powers. In the instructions for the Danish guard ships, they are instructed to observe a strict neutrality: to protest sgainst the carrying of captured war or merchant vessels into Danish ports, but not to oppose it by force, and only to use force against privateers. The Danish territory is to be considered as extending one sea mile from the coast, except at Kronborg and the river Eibe at Gluckstadt, where the distance is 6,000 feet.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Catling's & Co.'s Circular.

Calling's & Co.'s Circular.

Lorons, Monday, 27th March, 1854.

The Coan Trade has been under the influence of a panic during the past formight or three weeks it commenced in Liverpool, where prices had been pushed up too high, and resort was had to auction sales to seek relief and meet prompts failing due. Next earthurtary was an arrival of seasels for orders at Queenstown and False with amin up which were many of the Marcellios re-shipments, which, had they come direct from the Black Sea, would have created too slarm but being re-shipped at Marcellios attoughs in the creducty course of trade, this fact was turned into an argument the France had got too much and was sending Winaar back again. Next circumstance was a clange of windt ot the East, where it has remained for about 10 days, teniging into the ports of Leith, Newcastle, Hull and London, large applies, particularly into the latter, where had week's list sums up to the enormous quantity of 204 380 que, consisting of:

where last week's list sums up to the chormons quantity of course, consisting of:

Wheat, Hayley, Oata, Beans, Peas, Seed &c.

Floor.

19.508 23,45 86:18 5,857 also 2,977 bils, and 633 sacks.

Amoing this supply are to be found vesses long overdoe and many that have made a staro dinary quick peasage, so that as the arrivals have very much diminished during the last few days, we may take it for granted that the strong N.E. wind has pretty well cleared the North See of vessels on passage and that we shall have only modes at arrivals in future. No doubt every exertion will be made toget staff at the prespect of the staff of the feating of insecarity anising from the prespect of war and the impossibility of seeing which ports may or may not be affected by it—and this is shown by the move meant for the future.

With regarder to the restlipments at Marseilles nothing could be more resonance. The arrivals of Grain into that port suring the month of numery were:

310.600 charges.

Up to lob March.

519.300 charges.

shipments so that the present fleet may be expected to arrive quickly, and once in, then the effects of the prohibition of export will begin to be felt.

At Havre there has been a complete panie, owing to the tightness of money, and shipmen a have been made to this country, and sales have been present to meet engagements on account of the absence of facilities for helding stock, this has created so much sharn that the Government has at last determined to come to their relief by making advances on goods. The stock of American is about 300,000 hb/s. PLOUR, and 40,000 qrs. Whiter, and on passage 40,000 hb/s. PLOUR, and 40,000 qrs. Whiter, and on passage 40,000 hb/s. PLOUR, and 40,000 qrs. Whiter, and on passage 40,000 hb/s. PLOUR, and 40,000 qrs. Whiter, and an american have prevented the execution of any orders which remained our for further supplies, as the high prices raining in American have prevented the accordance of any orders which remained our shiften to prevented the accordance of the prevented that the prevented the accordance of the prevented that the prevented that the prevented that the prevented which and the prevented that the prevented was been shallowed by the prevented to accordance was less rapid in 1866 than in 1856 the first in the hainer the more analogy to that of 1828-70 than to 1866 the in the hainer the advance was less rapid in 1866 than in 1856. The in the hainer the advance was less rapid in 1867 than to 1866 the in the hainer the advance was less rapid in 1867 than to 1866 the in the hainer the total to 1867 the prevented and continued to advance unition 1867, but in April it took a start, and continued to advance unition 1867, but in April it took a start, and continued to advance unition to 1867, but in April it took a start, and continued to advance unition to 1867, but in April it took a start, and continued to advance unition of the way. By the present

their cargora, will make a considerable difference to the supplied expected in Italy. France and England as a large flest of vascals active in part at Ostosea, of which about 160 would have to leave in ballest.

In a former circular we gave the comparative quantity of Grainy interocted into this country, which might become affected by a war with Bussia, taken on the basis of the importation of 1552, and which at the present moment, when the iffects of war have stready proceeded it by the prohibition of expects, it may be well to report. The total importation into the United Kingdom deviacthe year 1552, was 6 61,779 ex of Grain and 3,050,773 cets. Floor; of this quantity we received.

151 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 15

rest:

Qr. Wheat.

Qr. Wheat.

Qr. Wheat.

Qr. Flour.

Sept. 1, 1847, to Sept. 1, 1847.

Qr. Wheat.

Qr. Flour.

S. 155, 165, 165, 165.

Qr. Wheat.

Qr. Flour.

S. 155, 165, 165.

Qr. Gratuers

Bals.

Qr. Creaters

Gratuers

Sept. 1, 1846, to Sept. 1, 1847.

Ladian Gorn. Indian Meal.

Rys.

Sept. 1, 1846, to Sept. 1, 1847.

Sept. 1, 1852, to Sept. 1, 1847.

Sept. 1, 1852, to Sept. 1, 1843.

To trie

P. S. Since the above was written we have received further lettered; from France, confirming a total alteration in the feeling of the trade; not only is the decilies stopped, but many markets, held on Saturcay, were deared—among them Pontoles fo. 1, Melan. 5c. 138, Charres for 2 to 3.5c. Examples fo. 133, Orleans 75 of Tellegraps from Missellies advise a very animated market at advancing prices. the Government having taken 40,000 charges for the troops, and continuing their purchases.

Brown, Shipley & Co. Stircular.

The Cotton market has assin declined id. 47 h, with a general desire to realize and with a demand so inadequate to the supply. that fits qualt impossible to give errect quotations. The alse for the week are 30 f0 beles. Succelators taking 1 120 and exporters 3.40 beles. The tishness of money continues, foreign some parties to make sales regardless of price, while others are equally autious to resine under the apprehension of the bad effect war must have on the trade of this country.

Goods and Yaras are, if possible even worse depressed than the raw metalics.

Goods and Yaras are, if possible, even worse depressed than the raw material.

The following rates for Covron are quite nominal. Fair Orleans, 65d.; Fair Mobiles and Uplands, 65d. Middling, 5, 485, 485, 546. Fair Uplands have been soil at 55d. The stock of Cotton in this port is estimated at \$42,000 hales, of which 385,000 are American, against 430,000, of which 344,000 were American, at same period of last

749.0.0, of which Si4 500 were American, at same period of task year.

The CORN market has been much excited and has again railled from the extreme depression of last week. 1/6 \$\psi\$ 70 \$\text{B}\$ in Weight?

The CORN market has been much excited and has again railled from the extreme depression of last week. 1/6 \$\psi\$ 70 \$\text{B}\$ in Weight?

\$\psi 4/6 \text{ for large period of last week. 1/6 \$\psi\$ 70 \$\text{B}\$ in Weight?

\$\psi 4/6 \text{ for large period of last week. 1/6 \$\psi\$ 1/6 \$\text{ for large period of last for large period of large pe

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Acciv.]
Since Friday the upward tenducy of prices in all the leading articles of trade has continued, partly owing to the advance established here and in London being so fully responded to throughout the United Kingdom. The demand has been large both force non-unption and specialtics; Whear and Flour may be written fully 2d. 23d. \$\psi\$ (0.0) in all 1/2116 \$\psi\$ barrel dearer since our last report.

OATMEAL has also attracted attention, and some quantity changed bands at 22 23f. \$\psi\$ poad in warehouse.

Element Cohn, on the contrary, with a liberal supply and limited demand it fally 1/2 Paratter chasper, 4/2 quarter having been accepted for some white and yellow, ex ship.

Liverpool, 4th mo. 4th, 1554.

We had a large attendance at this morning's market, but the advance noted above checked the demand; the amount of business transacted in either Whear or Flour, was moderate, and for consemption only. We quote the advance from the rates of Friday 14 25d \$\psi\$ of \$\psi\$ the hard ware representations of the show of earn-pic heirs and to good demand, and some further sales made at the above rates.

Oarning fair request at 1d 27d, \$\psi\$ the advance. No change in

Dis hells an advance of fully 1,682; \$\Psi\$ qualter was excited sales made at the abuse rates
OAYNEAL still in good demand, and some further sales made at the abuse rates
OAYS is fair request at 1d \$\pi fd\$, \$\pi\$ 45 like advance. No change in FGYPTIAN BEARS.
Weather extremely fair.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Since the sailing of the America for Hallfax, on the lat inst., there had been rather less despondency in the general tone of the market, and without any decided increase in business prices had become rather more regular and standy. Sales three days from the backets which I GO were for cappet and I,600 on speculation, market closing steedy, but very timely, at previous Saturday's quotations, which, for convenience-sale, we repeat as they were given by Messre Brown, Shiples & Co., of Liverpool, namely: Fair Orleans [4], Middling [4]: Fair Moules [6], Middling [5,5:16].

There was a little more inquiry on the 4th inst, but the accumu-tion of stock had made producers anxious sollers, even at a refuc-

iprovement in Baranuvery's had taken place to the Friday, 31st) of 2d on Whiray and 6d on Frouga; receded 1.6, but had about recovered—market being of American Yellow. Whiray was in fair average as one grathying to our particular, Yours, &c., P. T. BARNUM, President of the Americation for the "Exhibition of the Industry "all Nations" extent (since Friday, 31st) of 2d on Wight and 6d on Flours; INDIA Coar recoded 1.6, but had about reported—market being nearly cleared of American Fellow. Whitat was in fair average demand. Mesers Bichardson, Brothers & Co., Liverpool, quality American White at 119 3712; Red and Mixed at 119 3716. Floura was mostly in consumptive demand. Western Causi, 39 320; Philadelphia and Baltimore. 40;240 5; New Orleans and Ohio, extra, 39,6340;6. INDIAN CORN. 40;341/. Weather fine.

Liverpool Provisions, &c.

Mr. James McHenry report that Bacon arrives freely, and to make progress a decline of 1/02/ is yielded—the consumption di-appoints appectation. Bers and Poux are dull. LaaD neglected at the decline last advised. Tallow receded 2/05/. CLOVERSEED

London Markets.

London Tussday, April 4, 1854

Sugar-West India quiet 'at 31,0250; \$\psi\$ ext; very little business
in fereign, but prices maintained.

Correr very firm, and good business done; Rio, 45-350;

Rich quiet, unaitered

Tallow-Fiat P. Y. C. 63;

Hamp- ET & tun.

Linerin Oil- 242.

Matals-Scotch Fig Iron, 78; Spelter, £23 5, 3 £23 10. London Markets.

Glasgow Markets.

Glasgow Markets.

BERADSTWFFS active, but holders demand too high prices; prima white Wheat 42; red 38; 840. Flour very active at 41; 842; Indian Corn more freely effered; about 28; for prime yellow.

Not much doing in Provisions.

Land weaker; buyers at 56;

TALLOW 2; cheaper, but this decline is temporary.

RESIN dull.

ASHES advanced; Pota, 33;

Elec firm 24; for good.

Tosacco dull.

LINSEED CAKE emier. The Money Market.

The Money Market.

Consols closed, 4 o'clock Tuesday, 4th, at 85[285], money and account: Excheques Bills par32] premium.

Exchanges were thus quoted at Landon, 4th: Antwerp, 3 months. 10:10-25.2c; Amsterdam, 3 meeths. 11:150[1.15]—4acr. 11:18; Flamburg, 3 months, 15:45-25.2c; Amsterdam, 3 meeths, 11:150[1.15]—4acr. 11:18; Flamburg, 3 months, 15:45-25.2c; Flamburg, 3 months, 25:152-25.2c; Flamburg, 3 months, 25:152-25.2c; Flamburg, 3 months, 25:152-25.2c; Flamburg, 3 months, 15:45115; Legbern 3 months, 25:452-25.5c. Raise are generally a little higher, but short Paris econom.

FIRES.

FIRE IN AVENUE A.

At a late hour on Friday night a fire was discovered in the fourth story front room of the dwelling house No. 62

It originated from some cause unknown, among a quan tity of shavings and fire wood which were stowed away in the fire place.

The flames were extinguished before much damage oc-

curred to the building.

DEATH OF A MISER-Revolting Case.- The following repert was made yesterday by Capt. Squires of the Eleventh Ward, to the Chief of Police. It relates to a couple of misers who lived in that Ward, one of whom was found

Ward, to the Chief of Police. It relates to a couple of misers who lived in that Ward, one of whom was found dead on Saturday evening. He says:

"A most singular and sickening case occurred in this district yesterday. An old woman, named Mary Bogart, so years of age, and her son, who is about 50 years old. lived in a back cellar at No. 5 East Clinton place, and subsisted by begging. Yesterday it was ascertained that the woman was dead. Coroner O Donnell was sent for, and proceeded to hold an inquest upon the body. It was ascertained that the woman died on Thursday, and had been hid away under about two cart-loads of eld rags. The rats had grawed off one side of her face. The half-idiot sen was found in the cellar, covered up with rags to keep himself warm. He assigned, as a reason for concealing the death of his mother, that he was afraid that the persons who would come to bury her would steal his money. On searching the cellar a bank book was found, showing a balance in favor of the deceased of \$206 81, which had been deposited in the Bowery Savings Bank. \$10 65 in money was also found, and a large quantity of old clothing, the probable receipts of their begging operations. The son was covered with fifth and vermin, and the stench arising from the place was unendurable. The son was taken in charge by the police, and will be sent to the Lunatic Asylum. His effects will be handed over to the Governors of the Alms-House. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death from old age and destitution."

THE CRYSTAL PALACE

We congratulate the devotees of improvement in Art and Industry on the announcement we are at length enabled to make that the cloud which has so long darkened the prospects of the World's Exhibition in our City is dispelled. The injunction which has discouraged some and alarmed many friends of the enterprise is dissolved; the subscription needed to remove the load of debt pressing heavily on the management has been pledged; the Exhibition was closed on Saturday night for rearrangement and general renovation, and will be formally reopened and reinsugurated on Thursday. May 4, with appropriate ceremonies, of which due potice will be given hereafter. Meantime the Directors offer \$100 each for two Odes adapted to that occasion. The decuments annexed will show what are the view and some of the resources of the new management:

and some of the resources of the new management:

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE
ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN: It gives are pleasure to inform you that, in regard, o the sum proposed to be raised by the sale of tickets in aircane, le results are fattering. Some of our follow-citisons have come forward, in this craise, with a public spirit beyond more calculum. Others have still the matter under advisement, but will no doubt add generous quots, in the end, to the contribution. Under these circumstances i may congrutuate the Association upon the early realization of this initial movement toward the grand reorganization of the Crystal Palace as a permanent institution. In view of its new character, he temperarily closed on Saturday evening the 18th inst. I reopen with a Popular Reinnaguration and appropriate caramonies on the tin of May next, the details of which will be furnished by the Committee of Arrangements, Mesers Horsco-Greeley, Charles the interval mentioned will afford a much needed opportunity.

well as some exceedingly interesting American and Foreign specimens in Machinery, Maintifacture and General Art, that have await ed our determination to place the Crystal Palace among the imperiabilities of the Age and the Nation.

The Dutch deversure and has past commissioned a large and choice variety of singularly unique stricted of theorems and use from Jayan They broken before the commission of the Art and the Foreign Agent of the Charles there much light upon the peculiar habits of a receiver and extraordinary people.

Our Foreign Agent Mr. Charles Beachek, advisas us, that in necessions of the unestical state of the European Gentinent, the number of coulty politicis and valuabile olege discusses in the imperial to be placed at our disposal is uncountry great and will be forwarded without design how the severy apprehension that the Exhibition will be a transionly special ion has been disposed of. His report in reliable to the more nevel and elegant manchetures of Kurape is equally graitfying; and I may add that strangements are being perfected for the parcisse of a confection of admirable copies of all the order to be parcissed of a confection of admirable copies of all the order to be admirable or admirable or admirable copies of all the order and the district of the parcisses of a confection of admirable copies of all the order to be admirable order of the parcisses of a confection of admirable copies of all the order to be admirable order of the parcisses of a confection of admirable copies of all the order to be admirable order of the admirable order of the admirable order of the parcisses of the political of this beautiful out of the admirable order of the admirable order of the parcis of the political order of the parcis of the control of the parcis of the political order of the pa

meens are added for 100d, will be ready for delivery in the bediplomas awarded for 100d, will be ready for delivery in the bediplomas awarded for 100d, will be ready for delivery in the beditting of May.

Under the new organization every article will be classified to
facilitate inspection. Those of the same kind, as far as practicable,
will all be grouped together, no maker from what quarter of the
world octatheated. The windows the different developments of
situtes a just comparison to different developments of
states and shill in development to different developments of
states and shill in development to the different developments of
states and shill in development to the contract of the same appear propriated to Enchistions throughout the antire
standard may be not contracted to publish, therefore, our shilling to
lind reom for any sing pleasing or useful that may be entrusted to us,
and to invite every man and woman in the world to originate someshing for this concentration of the "Industry of all Nations," that
may redow their credit and benefit our common humanity

Among the accommonstations arranged for visitors to the Crystal
Palson, will a count for telegraph effice, letter boxes for the
mails, express worse, a police station, an effice for property list
and found and two spackus refreshment subonas where everything
will be provided of unenceptionable quality at meacceptionable
prices.

Jav. to conduct this manificent enterprise with total interactive which is due to the public, and that energy and economy which are due to the interests of the Association. To conclude, I cannot help reliterating my firm impression, that the Crystal Palese has become it a brilliant and enrisble future. All littings in the case of the control of the Crystal Palese has been withdrawn, as unimable, or as now superior. The recent extension of the Charter by the longituding, which power to increase gar capital to a minion of dollars, has opened to our choice, should it ever be expelient to avail parasites of it, he most unimited field of public usefulness. It has given our choice, should it ever be expelient to avail parasites of it, has most unimited field of public usefulness. It has given our childness of preduction both at home and abroad. It has inspired use with a solid expidence in the manifold resources of our gigantic onterprise. It has bught us to believe that, when the Crystal Palese shall have been reopened on the this of May with a grand Goronaton of Labor and Art, and as a stable and homogeneous Institution for the People, it will present itself in a form that must command the sympathy of Skill and industry throughout the world, and feeders, as well as receive, a success at once gratifying to our partiolism, and consoling to our personance.

I have the knowled be, Gentlemen, very respectfully.

CIECULAR TO THE EXHIBITORS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

CHECULAR TO THE EXHIBITORS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

New York, April 15, 1894.

The undersigned joyfully announce to the Exhibitors and the public, that the formidable obstacles which threatened the complete discombiture and destruction of the noble enterprise which they have been chosen to serve, are at length removed, in good part through the liberality of a portion of our fellow-citizens who have piedged idevances in side of the Exhibition to the amount of \$100,000. Thus sided, we have been enabled to dissolve the injunction which was a source of embarrasement to us, and alarm or apprehension to many of our Exhibitions, to pay off or arrange all the debts pressing upon us, and provide against the possible occurrence of such annoyances. of our Examinates, to pay or expanse an the decap pressing upon us, and provide against the possible occurrence of such annoyances in faunce. We therefore apprise you that the Exhibition will be temporarily closed this evening in order to be completely recovered and refitted, preparatory to its formal respensing, on Taursday, the

in figure. We therefore apprise you that the Exhibition will be temporarily closed this evening in order to be completely renovated and refitted preparatory to its formal respening, on Thursday, the 4th day of May as at.

The Directors need not, surely, dilate on the value and importance of the Exhibition. Imperfect as it has hithers been, and as in view of the total want of experience on our side of the Atlantic in the arrangement of exhibitions of such that it is not a surely it could not fail to be. It has yet proved immensely banedicial to the inventive genlis, artistle development and industrial progress of the construy. The opportunity therein afforded for bringing valuable inventions or improvements to the immediate notice of the capable inventions or improvements to the immediate notice of the capable inventions or improvements to the immediate notice of the capable inventions or improvements to the immediate notice of the capable inventions or improvements to the immediate notice of the capable inventions or improvements are not of the capable inventions of industrial embryories among as. If overweening conceils or intended to industrial embryories among as. If overweening conceils or intended and charactered by irrestable evidences of an in educated, ripered taste, the Exhibition of library and intended to the intended to the convenient and delivation of the control of the principle of agriculture for the convenient and economic use of the fabrication, our country need fear no comparison; and a young nation of twenty dive millions, which, while still advocably employed in the cleaning away of the principle of the control of t

GLASS HOUSE - A firm of young men, from New York, have purchased the "Snuff Mill Property," adjoining that of Thaddeus Davids, in New Rochells, for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of flint glass on an ext scale there; and that the necessary alterations of the old mill, &c., will be immediately commenced.

CITY ITEMS.

LECTURES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, &c.

MONDAY, April 17, 1854.

NAW YORK HORTICOLIUMAL SOCIETY—SO Breadway, 75 P. M.

FOARD OF ALDERMEN —Gir Hall, 5 P. M.

FOARD OF COUNCILIEST. City Hall, 5 P. M.

THE TERUTET AND "Trying is On " at SERTON", 71 P. M.

HET COUNT AND "Trying is On " at SERTON", 71 P. M.

THE JELICES WITE AND DEDUCTION TO BENEVEY, 71 P. M.

THE JELICES WITE AND TO BORNING TO BENEVEY, 71 P. M.

OLD BERMENT, and other pieces, at Berman'S Muscain.

GEO. CHAIRTY & WOOD'S MINSTELLS—Schinginghton—448 Broadway.

FOCKLEYS OFTER HOUSE. Schingers Delinosians.—SO S'WAR, 71

WHITE'S SERFENDERS—ELDINGIANDS DELINGATION.—SO S'WAR, 72

WHITE'S SERFENDERS—ELDINGIANDS SO S'WAR, 73

WHITE'S SERFENDERS—ELDINGIANDS SO STORMANY, 74 P. M.

BANYARD'S GEORAM.—The Nile, &c., No. 50 Broadway, 74 P. M.

BANYARD'S GEORAM.—The Nile, &c., No. 50 Broadway, 74 P. M.

LONEYS PRAYTOMOPS OF ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA. NA. 418 Broadway, 74 P. M.

TARLAGE OF AMERICAN HISTORY—Hope Chape, 74 P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

From Observations by Standard Thermometers, at No. 1 Chamberton
Ex John G. B. 10828771.

1804.

1804.

2 No. 12 No. 3 P. No. 2 No.

The writer who could in gold blood go into poetical rhap-

sodice over the terrible realities of the weather for the past two days, would run no small risk of being sent to a lunatic asylum. It may be well enough, on moonlight, zephyr laden evenings, to break forth into literary gymasstics, and, with the skill of an Indian juggler, go through the amazing evolutions of word throwing, until the be-holders and perusers are bewildered in the meretricious dazzie of mental pyrotechny: but such a dreadful reality as yesterday's storm is not to be profaned by any such levity. About a week sgo the conflicting elements of heat from the Guif Stream and cold from the north winds, raised around the coast of Iceland a desperate storm of snow. rain and hail. Borne on the wings of the north east wind, along a bridge of icebergs, the storm crossed the Atlantic, and on Friday morning touched Nova Scotia. At dusk the seme evening its avant couriers of enew reached our latitude All Friday night the snow came steadily down ; but the warm earth swallowed it up as fast as it fell, and on Satur-day morning scarcely a vestige of the prodigality of the clouds could be seen. The wind, in the meantime, had settled in the north east, and the snow—mingled occasionally with rain—continued almost without cessation through the day. The evening was tolerably calm, but about midnight the north easter came again with greater fury, bringing more and heavier clouds of rain, hail and snow. When the metropolis awoke, at a late hour, on Sanday, it was only to gaze upon a bound-less prospect of snow; on the ground; on the trees, all down their windward sides like fringes of ermine, of the house tops, overhanging the caves like failen clouds: in the air, thicker than autumnal leaves, and failing with a steady persistence worthy the best days of January-all was snow-Winter reincarnated and shaking his "frosty pow" in wrath at his brief expatriation, overwhelming the firstlings of timid Spring, with which wirds and snew tornadoes, and frost and ice. The holy

Easter was such as the oldest inhabitant never before saw: it seemed to have changed places with, Christ-mas, putting the Crucifixion before the Advent. The utter cheerlessness of the day truly typified its historically sol-emn character. The churches, usually on this occasion overcrowded, were comparatively deserted, and looked scarcely less cold and gloemy than the world without. The streets were given up to the storm, which raved and roared through them, whistling among the telegraph wires and shricking around the sharp angles, like a tormented aririt. At night the terrible Northeaster redoubled its fury: rushing down from its wrestling with the loeberga, fairly crystalizing in frost. The snow was driven before it with a spiteful force that sent the sharp, icy prisms through the skin like needles, and made the amplest bodily protec-tion a matter of actual necessity. On the ground, some three inches of snow froze into a crisp ice, making travel both difficult and tedious. January fires, listed doors, warm possets, and early beds, characterized this remarkable Sixteenth of April Some weeks ago, deceived for a moment by the outward semblante of Spring, we bade farewell to Winter. We shall do so no more After such a middle of April, following such a last of March, we are ready to believe anything. This may be the "last will "and testament" of Winter—the last spiteful tling at his timid and shivering successor—but we don't say so; we forego vaticination, and fall back upon the always safe affirmation of the proverbialist: "Boast not thyself of tomorrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring

The Very Latest - At midnight the tompest continued with great violence, snow driving in blinding clouds. The temperature was slowly rising, and the wind had an eastern

auction is announced for this evening at the rooms of Lord & Co. No. 356 Broadway. The catalogue consists principally of the collection of theological, classical, and miscellaneous works belonging to the library of the Rev. Romeo Elton. It comprises many rare and valuable editions, and presents decided attractions to book par-

CRYSTAL PALACE INJUNCTION DISSOLVED -We understand that at a special term of the Supreme Cours, held on Saturday, the 15th inst, the following order was made, thus removing the only legal process restraining the action of the Association in the presecution of this important enterprise

Association in the presecution of this important enterprises of a World's Exhibition:

New York Supreme Court.—Orsen D. Munn, plaintiff, against The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Mations, Theodore Sodywick, William Whetters, Idlexader Duncan and others, define ants.—At a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at the City Hall, in the City of New York, the 18th day of April, 1254—Present the Hou T. W. Clerke, Justice. After hearing Mr. T. C. T. Buckey, of counsel for the defendants, the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, and Mr. S. D. Van Schulck, of counsel for the defendants for the State of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, and Mr. S. D. Van Schulck, of counsel for the defendants for the dissolution of the injunction based in this action, bearing date the 28th day of March last, Mesers Dillon and O'Gormas appearing on behalf of the plaintiff in its ordered that said injunction be and the same is keeping dissolved and vacated, with overs to ablde the event.

[A copy]

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD -Some changes took place on Saturday in the running of the trains on this road, viz : The express wain leaving New York at 7 A. M. stops at Fishkiil and Rhinebeck.

The way freight and passenger train for Poughkeepsie leave at 1 P. M. A train to Peekskill, stopping at all stations, leaves at 10 A M, and returning leaves Peekskill at 3 20 P, M. The train heretofore leaving Poughkeepsie at 3 P, M.

A MONSTER BLAST-FATAL OCCURRENCE,-About half past 5 o'clock on Friday evening a sand-blast was set off at the quarry of John McCormick, near the corner of Secondav and Forty third st., and occasioned the death of a lad named Wm A. Pettigrew, who at the time was engaged in front of his father's wheelwright shop, at the corner of Forty-sixth et and Third av., a distance of 700 feet from the blast. A stone was thrown this distance, and struck the lad upon the head, killing him instantly. The sand blast was composed of 400 pounds of powder, a charge which, it appears, was moderate among the reckless contractors in the upper part of the City. The Nineteenth Ward police Wm. Elliff, the foreman of the quarry and Wm. Burns, the blaster, both of whom were held to await an in-quest, which took place on Saturday before Coroner Hilton.

quest, which took place on Saturday before Coroner Hilbon. The following is an abstract of the testimony taken:

John Burns, being sworn, said—I have worked for Mr. McCormick for the past four years, and prepared the blast in question; it was a sand-blast, with about 400 pounds of powder in it; I used my best judgment to preparing the blast; I have prepared and set of blasts consisting a greater amount of nave prepared and set of blasts consisting a greater amount of powder than this in the same quarry; previous to setting of a blast I always send nine or ten men swond crying "dre," this was done in the above case; I never used diags to give warning, but am aware of the law requiring their use.

John G. Haviland, of the Nineteenth Ward Police, sworn—Says he was near when the blast went of, is acquainted with blasting and thinks there is no use in overing a sand-blast; three are made by loading several drill-blasts with a safficient quantity of powder to split the rock; when the rock is split the intensities in filled with powder, packed in by sand, and then this is fired oil.

Dr. Friward Chastenary taxified to having according to the

fired off.

Dr Edward Chasteney testified to having examined the body of deceased; he found the suull crushed into the brain, the left side of the face fractured, and the left hand nearly severed from

the wrist.

The jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that W. A. Pettigrew came to his death from a fracture of the skall caused by a mad-hist near Second av. and Forty third-st. in which an unjustifiable quantity of powder was used, without the presention required by law. Further, we call the attention of the Grand Jury to the unlawful and dangeross manner in which blasting has been corducted at this and other places, to the imminent danger of the inhabitants in the vicinity."

The deceased was as a inheligent lad, 16 years of age. He was a native of this City. The parties arregted were released from custody, but will probably be rearrested by order of the Grand Jury. A CHILD KILLED BY DRUNKEN ROWDIES .- Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest on Saturday at No. 266 East Thir-

teenth-st, upon the body of James Cologan, a child three years of age, whose death was caused by a fracture of the skull. It appeared in evidence that on the 1st inst. five men entered the store of Mr. Timm, No. 144 East Twentyfourth at, in which were Mr. Cologan and the child. They asked for drink, and soon after commenced knocking about the bottles in the store. Mr. Timm finally succeeded in the bottles in the store. Mr. Timm many succeeds in getting them out, when one of them turned about and threw a bottle into the store; it unfortunately struck the child upon the head, and produced a fracture of the skull, which resulted in death on Saturday last. The men then

fied and escaped. The Jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased came to his death by a fracture of the sku L ocessioned by a blow from a wine bottle, thrown by some person naksows to the Jury."

A SLOOP Urser-Four Lines Lost-About noon on A SLOOP UPSET—FOR LIVE AND A SQUAL When near Governor's Island, and captized. The ferry boat Wyandank was crossing at the time, and went to the assistance of the crew, but arrived too late to save them. Four men were upon the sloop when she capsized, all of whom are supposed to have perished. The sloop was a lighter, and was beating across from Brooklyn. The names of the men are not known.

BURGLARY AND HEAVY ROBBERT OF SHAWLS -The dry goods store of Uhedell, Pierson & Lake, No. 471 Broadway, was entered by burgiars on Friday night and robbed of \$2,000 worth of Canton crape shawls, with which the thieves escaped, as is supposed, in a carriage which they had in waiting a short distance from the store. The eatrance was effected by their entering the private stable of Dr Cheeseman, and from the hay loft cutting a hole through the wall reparating the stable from the store. No trace either of the goods or of the thieves has been obtained.

DESCRIPT UPON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.-Yesterday DESCENT UPON A DISORDERLY HOUSE. I detords afterness Policeson Martin and Dowling of the First District Goset made a descent upon the laser beer shop of Fiber Schilling. No Muller y at where a large number of Germans were playing cards for liquor and money. Schilling was arrested for templag a disorderly conduct. Schilling was house, and II of his pairous for disorderly conduct. Schilling was held to hall in \$500 to answer. The others were detained for ex-

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Verdict—Coroner O'Donnel ou Saturday held an inquest upon the body of Chas. M. Gingles, the boy whose death we noticed as having occurred on Friday list, being drowted in a cellar while engaged in attempting to recover his boep, which had rolled into it. The Jury consured the owner and agents of the building on account of its unasis condition.

DEATH FROM INHALING CHLOROFORM.—Henry N. Dona, a naive of this City, 21 years of age, died on Saturday mercains at Na. 168 Bowery from the effects of inhaling chloroform a habit which it appears he had practiced marriely for the pleasant sensations it produced upon him. The deceased was a strong soliurar in spit itsel manifestations, and this my set occupied his theaptist most of the time. On Saturday morning he was found dead in hed, his knees drawn up almost to his chin and a visit cantiding about an conses of alterofirm beside him. Coroner Wilhelm held an inquasitupen he body and after a postness of alterofirm beside him. Coroner Wilhelm held an inquasitupen the found of the coroner of alterofirm beside him. Coroner Wilhelm held an inquasitupen the body and after a postness examination had been anala, the Jory rendered a verrice of death from inhaling chloroform.

The ducessed was a fewerfect of death from the annual and the The ducessed was a fewerfect of death from the The ducessed was a fewerfect of the Armen and the First Wast, charged with steating a single for all and all the money, the property of Frederick Walker, of No. 16: Chamberset. The two young men occupied a room togather at the above place, and youterday morning Welker was aroused by feeling some paron operating shout the head of this bed. On opening his eyes he saw the room make up and dreered, who immediately left. Soon afterward be missed the draft and money, and cuspecting his room—make, cannot his arrest. The latter deathed his guilt, but was locked up by Justice Bogart for trial. He represents himself to be select his two money of Joseph Gillott, steelen maker, at No. 91 John 48. The following note was found on the pianoforte of the house where the purpose of delining people into the belief that he was some of the purpose of delining people into the belief that he was some of the foundation of the first parents of the foundation of the first parents of the foundation of the first parents of the first parents of the first parents of the first parents of the first parents. "Loan Firzclaarskes—feer Fifts: I have placed to your account 64.500 and if you whis for any more, you will only write be the roon of one of the richest Feers of the English realing."

This letter was indoned. "LORD FITZCLAARANCE, "Donneau, and Mary Shay was everying the state of the first parents of the first parents

Accidents—A woman uamed Mary Shay was severely injured while possing the corner of Twesty-first-st and First-st, on Saturday eight, by the failing upon her of a shed. She was conveyed to the Bellevise Hoopital.

Rosmanh Sunn, an elderly woman, fell on the sidewalk conveyed to the New York Hospital.

Mr. Brennan, a German residing at No. 133 West Twenty-Eighth at, was severely injured in Eighth-av, near Mineteenth-st. on Saturday afternoon, by being throw a from his wason, The horse took fright and ran off at great speed, and at the above sevens thrown head forement to the parement and was knocked teams thrown head forement to the parement and was knocked teams the West Countries of the seven and was knocked teams the University of the Saturday and the Saturday of the Satu

CHARGE OF BERGLARY—A young man named John Johnson was arrested on Saturday night charged with forcing an entrance into the coal office of Clancy & Dick. No 45 Bayard-a, with intent to steal. He was taken before Justice Bogar and committed for examination.

TEA, TEA, TEA, TO DEALERS IN TEA.—Southong Young Hysen and Oolong, the former from 30 and the latter from 3 cents per pound upward. Other varieties equally low, notwith used ing the advanced prices. Canion Tea Company, No. 126 Chathamet

TO BUYERS OF CHINA, GLASS AND GAS FIXTURES.

TO BUYERS OF CHINA, GLANS AND VAR TAXONOME.

We claim the following points as being settled beyond controversy.

1st. That we have the largest and most beautiful stere is one line in the world. Our buildings in Broadway comprise seven floors, each fifty feet wide by one lumined feet deep, all well stocked with the newest and most desirable goods.

2d. That we are without peer in what we deem our specialising to wit: Gas Fixtures of the newest designs, including every mending articles from the chaptest to the most confly. We confidently assert that there is nowhere to be found an assortment of these articles equaling ours in magnitude. We are not confined to the sale of one maker's patterns but, on the contrary, have Chandellers, Brash, etc. and are thereby enabled to offer buyers the most complete and varied assortinent of select from .

We are constantly producing Dinner. Dessert and Tea Sets, made to order for our constantly producing Dinner. Dessert and Tea Sets, made to order for our constantly producing Dinner. Dessert and the reason that we have perfected improvements in baking the colors that are unknown to any but outselves. We particularly request councilseurs to impede our work yet when he process of paining, which is carried on at our buildings in Broadway, at all hours of the day.

We have also a most complete assortment of White China Dianer, Dessert, I can and Tolic Ware, rich and plain Cut Table Glass, of our own manufacture. We respectfully only all attention to a rich and rechercibe shape of Table Glass that we have, at considerable expense for the models just introduced.

Our assurtment of Glass Ware lockeds.

recherche shape of Table Giosa that we have, at considerable expense for the models just introduced.

Gov assortment of Giosa Ware includes, as do most of our branches, the cheapest as well as the most expensive.

Please bear in mind that the price of every article to our store is warranted to be as chean as the cheapest; and further, that to buy at low pices, always select its largrest house you can flad.

Kew Marble stores, Nos. 811 and 832 Broadway.

[Advertisement]

The arrival of every steamer brings important nows and ingressores of Continents goods. We invise the extention of the ladies to our recent invoices received per Baltic, consisting of the ladies to our recent invoices received per Baltic, consisting of Striped and Pleid Sikk of the newest combinations, at low prices. The Foulard and Iodie Silks lately bought at auction are decided barrains. Firsted Jacouste and Lewen in plaid and figures, choice designs: Harneley Sheetings, Linen Damasia and Napkine of the best manufacture, warranted pure flas; Lace Carañas and Draperies, bought to close an importer's stock, are worthy the Inspection of hotel and homelecepers, at Columbian Hall, No. 231 Grand at, Mew-York. B & M E Towle & Co offer large invoices of Pisin and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawla, bought before the late advance in price.

To Dealers in Patent Medicines.—Dr. Tobias's Venetien Liniment Dépôt is removed to No 60 Coursiande-st. It is warranted superior to any other for the cure of cougles, croup, mamps, sore threat, frosted feet, and pains in the limbs.

[Advertisement]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER—Change of Performance—To-night will be preduced at this popular theater a new meral forms, which has been played very successfully in London and Paris, called "The Child of Prayer; or, A Thirst for Gold." No expense has been spared in its preparation. Uncle Tora's Cabla will hereafter be performed on Tucadar and Friday evenings and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Go to night and see the new terms of the present the performed on Tucadar and Friday evenings and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

LAST WEEK OF THE OLD BREWERY. — The Old Brewery to night again at Barawn's Museum. This is the last week of this cherning moral drams. A new comie and local piece this evening, written for the Museum by a gentleman of this city.

Gas Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., the most complete variety of new and chaste designs ever offered in this City Beautiful Franch and English patterns just received, all to be ield at very low prices by W. J. F. Dalley & Co., Agents for Kidder's Gas Regulator, New Marbie Stores, Nos 631 and 638 Bread-

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT-GENERAL TERM. Wm. H. Otis against Job Wright-Judgment aftirmed, with costs.
Albert & Zabriskie, &c., against David B. Smith—Same.
Albert & Zabriskie, &c., against David B. Smith—Same.
William H. Clark against the Metropolitan Bank—Judgment for defendant.
Isaac & Hopper against John Tilton, its.—Judgment affirmed.
Smith Davis sessingt John Erhardt—Same.
Wm. D. Murphy segliant Augustus Zeregs—Order affirmed without costs, form of order to be settled.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge Daly.

To recover damages for alleged assault and battery, already referred to. The jury could not agree, and were discharged.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. An order having been received from the President for extradition of Van Aeroum, charged with the ery in Canada, a writ of habea corpus was got out this forence in his behalf, returnable before Judge Ingernoli on Monday.

SUPREME COURT—Seactal Term.
DECISIONS.
In the matter of the Crystal Palsoc. Injunction dimolred, by conont

On the application of Barton, detailed Policeman, for mandames against the Controller, in relation to retrospective pay ordered by the Common Council. Motion denied.

Opening Park piace—Missers. Heary Nicoll, Goo. B. Smith and Chan Mead appointed Commissioners.

Opening Statisthet—John Alwaise, Andrew Clark and Wm. S. Milledwiler, appointed Commissioners.

Opening Histy-second-st.—John Alwaise, Wm. B. Ripley and Goo. D. Parsona, Commissioners.